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Daily average (Sunday, 23,309, excepted)... 39,387

250.635

Cloture in the Senate.

The Administration Republicans in the Senate evidently do not mean to waste any time in preparing for the work of their masters, the trusts, in the next Congress. On yesterday Senator Platt of Connecticut gave notice of a proposed amendment to the Senate rules, making it feasible for the majority to apply the cloture to debate. No one need be surprised at this action, which has been the backwoods, or far Down East dis- thing, the community makes it very hard the outcome of a settled determination to the ridiculous character of the "improvemake Congress a perfunctory and innoc- ments" for which appropriations were uous slot-machine for the registration of decrees handed down to it by the politice- When Senator Carter rose from his seat in the seriousness of the criminal problem trust combination in control of the coun-

Administration. sion of the legislative branch of the Gov- accomplished his object. first annual bounty of nine million delley would be not only Emperor of the fuiness. Philippines, but would have power to Among other features of the measure to sell. lease, or give away to the Sugar and | which he took exception, one was for the syndicates interested in looting the isiands, all the sixty-eight million acres of public domain they contain, and all their rich forests, mines, and development opportunities in the way of harbor facili-

secure in pushing through the Subsidy close to the Administration, would be saddle the old, exploded de Lesseps of fifty or sixty million dollars to them-

of their lives before them. Whether or not there are enough of them who could be relied on to resist this proposition to the haps, may do as they have done lately, of commate character for their They should distinctly understand in advance that they have a duty both to the party and the nation to perform in aningonizing cloture with a solid and an means at their command to prevent so dangerous a final assault upon our institutions. Next we shall hear of a proposition to pack the Supreme Bench with trust attorneys. With cloture in Senate and House, and the Supreme Court packed, to improve a mud bank at the home town nothing would remain but the merest of Senator Depew. Reviewing t ghost and fletion of self-government in at large, Senator Carter said: the United States. The entire power of legislation and interpretation of the Constitution would be concentrated in the person of the President-Emperor, who, since he would have the power, might as well have the name which appropriately would go with his position.

Colonies of England.

There is rather an interesting article in the current number of the "Review of Reviews" on Australia, and in it is the suggestion that in future the United States may have much to do with the people of that country. This seems curious, perhaps, to those who belong to the ier generation of Americans, for they will remember a time when this country scarcely knew that there was any such place as Australia: when the geographics pictured it on the map as practically a blank, and school-children were taught that kangaroos and ornithorhynchuses lived in the strange, Isolated South Sea Island continent, and that it was used by England for penal settlements.

In 1837, when Queen Victoria came to the throne, there were scarcely three hundred white people in the colony which bears her name. Now there are a mil-Hon and a half. Once the great cities were largely made up of criminal population. Now they are civilized capitals The huge cattle and sheep farms and the mines have each a population of their own. A new generation has grown up which calls the island home, and loves for its own sake the strange wild life of the bush, with all its hardships and perils, as Western Americans love their prairies and canyons. Australia has even a literature of its own, and several novels dealing with the life of the country have appeared during the last five years.

This development of a white, and for the most part Anglo-Saxon, population in regions remote from England is a thing comparatively new in the history of th world. Never before has one race spread over the five zones of the earth, becoming acclimated and dominating all. The phenomenon is unprecedented, and as the development of races go, this development has not lasted long enough as yet to give fering with anybody's private business much indication of its final phase. races which have been evolved in the past have come of slower and less men is supposed to be punitive and receptoralize migrations, allowing racial formatory. To put them into unhygient characteristics to become strongly mark-ed during centuries of passivity. It which destroy what little manhood the seems probable that never again will there may have left, will conduce neither to passive growth. There must their proper punishment nor to their refhereafter be conflaund motion, conflict, ormation. intermixture, development of one race by contact with another, domination of one race by another, intermingling of civili-

the American, who was a colonial Eng-

ened, and in some cases coarsened, by existence. The emigrant loses something, perhaps, and gains something else by his toughening conflict with mother surth: and as his civilization grows older and richer he develops also the finer qualities which in pioneer days must remain quiescent. Had England remained insular, without colonies, there could have been little common ground between the American and other men of English blood. But it seems possible that the colonial Englishman may in time be an intermediate link between England and America, and though politically an alliance is thing like a fractious horse, and everyinlikely there must, through the tie of blood, be a certain sympathy between the people of the American Republic and the ople of the British Empire.

The River and Harbor Bill.

There are two bright spots on the otherwise black record of the Fifty sixth Congress. They are the defeat of the Subsidy steal and of the River and Harbor job. It is only of the latter that we care to speak at this tin

The River and Harbor bill, which Senator Carter of Montana did his country a verted, self-willed, sensual, degraded signal service by talking to death, was one of the most flagrant and impudent organized raids on the Treasury in the annels of American legislation. Apparently without the least attempt at concealment the Republican party managers in Congress used it as a means of liquidating numberless small campaign debts due in contemplation for some time. It is tricts, and were completely indifferent to for him to do so. Not until the public nsked.

at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock try. As the case stands, the Senate is the sunday night to oppose the measure, alindependent body of legislators in most everybody at the Capitol supposed Washington. The House of Representathat it would be worked through by hook tives long ago surrendered its right to or by crook, and did not at first realize conduct its own business into the hands the brave purpow of the Montana statesof the Speaker and a Committee on Rules | man to hold the floor from that moment appointed by him. When that happened to the end of the session at noon of the the House ceased to be a free or a de-liberative division of our Parliament. Now intention, and he carried it out with enit simply passes the measures it is order- tire success. He did hold the floor for ed to by Senator Hanna, acting for the nearly twelve hours, taking such snatch-Administration. es of rest betimes as the absence of a guorum or the benevolent interruptions yesterday should succeed, and we see no of colleagues in accord with him made reason why it may not, then the suppress possible. But he stuck to his guns and

ernment and its servile subordination to | The net result of his splendid fight was the will of the Executive will be complete.

It is easy to imagine what will happen to American taxpayers, which this nefariafterward, because we know what a ous bill would have appropriated, half of cloture rule would have meant in the that sum being devoted to Government late session. Had such a thing been in work for which there was, and is, neither force the magnates of the Transporta-tion Trust today would be dividing their speech. Senator Carter analyzed the provisions of the River and Harbor bill and lars under the Subsidy steal. Mr. McKin- demonstrated their wickedness or waste-

Tobacco trusts, and to the exploiting improvement of Trinity River in Texas. This river is a great avenue of commerce which is entirely dry during two-thirds of each year, but the spring and winter rains in their season produce mud in its bed, and this fact has imbued the farmers ties, railway concessions, and so on to the end of the chapter.

along its banks with the idea that, end of the chapter. Under cloture, Mr. Hanna would feel made navigable, and thus relieve them of the trouble and expense of getjob next winter, and the prospects of the ting their produce to the nearest mar-Panama syndicate, whose members are ket by means of animal power. They also have decided that, once navigable, to saidle the old, exploded de Lessens stock it with whales and hallbut, and so ditch on the American people at a profit make it contribute to the local family it must be learned; not necessarily in pot. Senator Carter read reports from Government engineers to the effect that it was proposed to improve this import-If the attempt to choke off debate in the Senate is seriously intended, the channel and water. To accomplish this, Democrats in the Chamber have the fight the stumps which fill the bed were to be extracted, the ground excavated to a proper depth, and then it was intended to sink a sufficient number of artesian wells death is an open question. Some, per- to command a stream for the ditch. Trinity River is a fair example of a numand, after a more or less formal opposi- ber of what Senator Carter denominated tion, succumb to the blandishments of "steals" in proposed appropriations, their shrewd opponents, and compromise Among others mentioned by him was a on a few colonial appointments or things provision for the "improvement" of Mattituck Harbor, New York, a mud flat where the present depth of water is from one to two feet. The village of Mattituck is two miles inland from the mouth of this "harbor" and would like to be a immovable front, and in exhausting every port at public expense. Another flagrant case alluded to was that of an appropriation to make Flushing Harbor, New York, with a present water depth of three feet nine inches, navigable for ocean vessels. Still another was the Peekskill job

> "Any Senator who will carefully read this bill "any Senator who will carefully read this bill and in conjunction with it the report upon which it is based will inevitably be driven to the conclusion, unhappy though that conclusion may be and humiliating as it is, that the bill is framed, constructed, and completed upon the despicable principle of division and allence."

of Senator Depew. Reviewing the scheme

The Hon. Thomas H. Carter, of Mor ana, is entitled to the heartfelt thanks and gratitude of the American people for his action in defeating a stupendous effort to loot the Treasury. It is true that the result will postpone some desirable mprovements in real rivers and harbors. but that affliction is better than that milfions of public money should be squandered upon goose ponds and tidal flats of no earthly account or utility to the na

We are delighted in believing that Democrats in Congress who have re frained from obstructing pernicious legis ation proposed and carried by the Re publican machine, on the understanding that they were to be paid out of the River and Harbor bill, on the contrar have been left on the cold outside, with only the memory of their perfity to com-fort them. Perhaps another time they see the wisdom of holding their political and patriotic virtue at a higher price, and of securing payment in adance of surrender.

It is reported that the condition orison at Sing Sing is anything but hyginic, and that the judge who sentence man to a term therein is practicall ondemning him to typhoid fever or oberculosis. It is said that the oriso ess little ventilistion, and that when the windows are closed at night the prison actually suffer from lung starvation. The Irainage is also said to be defective

This, together with the recent disclosires regarding the convict lease system in South Carolina and other Southers States, seems to indicate that there i need for some radical legislation in th line of prison reform in this country. There is certainly no reason to doubt the such legislation would accomplish its purpose. No one can say that it is inter on the contrary, this is state business anything is. The purpose of imprisoning

Under the convict lease system, it is charged, men are actually sold to con-tractors, and sometimes, when their ignorance and helplessness make this pos-Thus far it seems that the calonial Eng- sible, kept in servitude beyond the limits it cannot mean that there is a chance of an has something in common with of their sentence. Possibly this is con- our taking over Venezuela for the benefit sidered to be nobody's business. It of the Asphalt Trust!

lishman not so very long ago. In both the should be everybody's business. The original English strain has been strength. State has no more right to persecute or to bully a helpless man than a private

There is an increasing interest in thes

destions, and a growing sentiment it favor of endeavoring to secure a system of punishment which will either reform the culprit or panish him with as little cruelty as may be. There are some mer who do not understand kindness, but perhaps they are fewer than has been sup The lesson of experience in deal ing with criminals seems to be that the est method of treatment is absolute, in variable firmness, coupled with as much mildness as possible. A criminal is somebody knows that such an animal can be nquered more easily by calm, firm inflexibility than by violence. The criminal needs to understand, first of all, the invariability of law. He cannot be expected to understand this if he finds that it is possible to bribe or intimidate the officers of the law. Moreover, being a man, he cannot be expected to behave himself unless there is some inducement for him to do so. The loftlest philosopher will hardly do right entirely from motives of abstract principle. How, then, can a perspecimen of humanity, with his mind full of evil images and his body alive with brutal desires, be supposed to be good because he ought to be good? How can he be expected to reform for the sake of the public? Here and there can be found one of this type who would like to get out of his rut of bad habits, but as a general sees that a criminal must be dealt with on much the same principle as an honest man is there likely to be any abatement

Brend Making.

In a quiet way, the Agricultural Department has been doing some extremely valuable work. Among other things, i has conducted some experiments in the preparation of common foods, particularly bread. One result of these experiments is the discovery that graham and whole wheat flours are not, as was once sup posed, superior in nutritive qualities to the ordinary wheat flour. This will be a relief to the minds of people who do no like the "health food" preparations. If some sort of standard of bread-mak

ing can be set up, and those who make the bread of the country can be so instructed in the art that it will be hard t find a baker was turns out a mor loof there will be considerably less indigestion among the people of this country. It is actually true that in some places the people do not know what good bread is, and prefer the unhygienic product because they are used to it. There are whole communities where it is the fashion to place before the family a loaf half baked, sour, or heavy; and to those who are used to such stuff the light, sweet, crusty bread really seems unsubstantial. Ther is no question that good baker's bread. light, white, and sweet, is far superior to the product which many housekeeper supply to their families. The article which goes under the name of biscuits in this land is too often dotted with baking soda, greenish in color, and not over light. The spongy lightness of the fresh Vienna loaf is as far superior to this as steel is more valuable than pig iron There is no way in which any man or woman can cook properly without ex perlence, training, and intelligence. The art is not, as many people seem to think, one which can be picked up by anybody school, but by the exercise of thought

care, and energy. If had bread could be abolished, either by supplying good bakers' bread to the families in which the housekeeper does not know how to cook, or by training girls in the art of bread making; if a strict supervision could be kept over the food supply, so that the poor and ignorant would not be at the mercy of dis honest dealers, and buy spoiled or adulterated food; and if there were an opportunity for every girl in every com nunity to study cooking scientifically, ticles of food so as to get the most nour shment with the least expense, the people of this country would be healthier wealthier, and considerably happier. No riches can come to any people through waste, and badly prepared food is waste in more than one direction. The consumer loses money, for he pays for what he does not get; he loses strength, for the article furnished him does not give him the proper amount of nourishment; and in time he may lose his health, for nobody can feed on the wrong kind of ood for very many years without suffering for it somehow. When food is properly prepared it is absorbed by the ystem; when it is not, there is ant to e a surplus of some element of nutrition or other, which is not thrown off by the system, and eventually causes trouble This business of feeding people is on which is worth studying scientifically. It loes not take half the time and money t do the thing properly that it takes to de it in a slipshod and incompetent fashion.

It is now beyond a peradventure that the miserable and completely un-American Hay-Pauncefote Treaty has failen to the ground. The time limit for the ex change of ratifications expired March That settles it. Now it is understood that the Administration looks for a reopening f negotiations by Great Britain, on th basis of new proposals, probably directed to the cession of more American territory and a port in Alaska.

As residents of Washington who liv between Twentieth and Twenty-second Streets, on the Avenue, understand the natter, it was Mr. Harries, who will be emembered in connection with some Dis rict militia scandals, who desired to have the route of the Inauguration processi shortened, and ended at Twentieth Street n assuming that alleged attitude agains the wishes of a large majority of the la oguration Committee Mr. Harries has ndeared himself to a fresh element among the citizens of his adopted country and city, who regard him as altogether to good and great a person to be content with existence in so small a community London would hardly afford a wide lough scope for his talents, and in New York he would feel cramped and crowd d. The wild range of the Luzon hills ould be a more appropriate habitat, and Mr. Mckinley would send him to the hilippines, there is little doubt that the clonial authorities would soon discover is adaptability for service up among the Ygorotes, who adore exactly that kind of person when it is fat. Harries, unfernately, is leaner and tougher than Cas-

McKinley said: "As heretofore, so here ofter will the nation demonstrate its fiters to administer any new estate vents devolve upon it." What, if w may enquire, is there in the wind to suggest the acquirement of a "new estate?" Does the President refer to a probability that China will be partitioned, and that Mr. Rockefeller's interests demand that this country shall take a slice? The text ounds that way when rend. Certainly

AROUSING CUBAN FEELING.

Many Demonstrations Planned Throughout the Island.

HAVANA, March 5.-The "Discusse ays that the convention will consider the Plate resolution and adopt whatever att tude it considers proper. If this should suit the American Government, then the matter will be settled, if not, then intervention may last another year.

The demonstration on Salurday night is made much of by the Revolutionary press, which claims to see therein a relection of the feelings of all that is best

in the Cuban people. Opinion differs re-garding the number taking part in the procession. The "Lucha" estimates the number at 5,000, the "Post" at 10,000, the "Discusion" at 15,000, and the "Nacion" at 35,000.

The "Discusion" says that every town of the island will imitate the example

of Havana. A number of telegraph despatches have been received by the convention from vaof the delegates and congratulating them both on the constitution and the relations. The common opinion is that these nes-sages have been sent by the mayors and ayuntamientos at the request of their suprovinces.

By this means and others every town of the island will have a demonstration and considerable excitement may be worked up. These despatches and demonstrations are probably prompted by the leaders to show the enthusiasm and patriotism of the people regarding the con-vention's rejection of the Platt resolution. vention's rejection of the l'latt resolution.

The "Diario de a Marina" says these demonstrations may end in a conflict with the intervening Government. When the question of cockrighting was being discussed some weeks ago messages were sent by various mayors upholding Secretary Tamayo in the attitude adopted by him in the matter. The "Lucha" openly accused Senor Tamayo of ordering the mayors to send such telegraph despatches. It is understood that the Platt resolution was read at a private session of the convention. Some of the delegates were very violent. Nothing was agreed on, though hopes were expressed of a satisfactory solution. Some of the most peaceable delegates have become radical, being dominated by a few hotheads.

Zuma first wrecked the inn and then ordered the execution of young Ordaz. The
young man was hoisted on the shoulders
of mercenaries, impailed by a chinon hook
driven above the door of the lnn, and his
hands were nailed to the sides of the entrance. In this way he soon died.
After the soldiery had departed one of
the first persons to arrive on the scene
was the father of the fortured boy.

TO TEST A SPANISH LAW.

Judge Summoned Before the Phil. ippine Commission.

MANILA, March 5.-The Philippine 'ommission has summoned the native o appear tomorrow to explain the cause to appear tomorrow to explain the cause of the retention of Francisco Enrique as administrator of his father's estate, he having been charged by the other heirs with misappropriating the income.

The decision in this case is expected to form a precedent. There are dozens of similar cases which have been rendered possible under the Spanish iaw, which allowed accused persons to challenge the competence of the judges, thus avoiding a trial.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

The Former Country Welcomes the Latter's Friendship.

BERLIN, March 5.—In reply to a ques-tion in the Reichstag today in regard to the Emperor's recent visit to England, Chancellor von Buelow said it was quite atural under the circumstances that the English people should receive him with preclative warmth.

He added that if, on such an occasion desire originated with England to enter on more friendly relations with Germany there was no political reason why the Germans should take it amiss. He closed by declaring "Germany will live in peac

The Chancellor, among other things, said: "Certainly there have been many occasions where friction existed between

occasions where friction existed between the two countries, but it should be remembered that there were many points where their interests came in contact and it was therefore necessary that we should maintain a good understanding.

"There is no political reason why we should not cuitivate good relations with England as well as other Powers do. The Emperor's visit to England had nothing to do with our neutrality in the South African war. Mr. Kruser's intended trip to Berlin was to obtain mediation between Group British and the Teneral to o Berlin was to obtain mediation be-ween Great Britain and the Transvaai or force Germany to interfere in South land was in no way connected with the South African war."

MARSEILLES STRIKERS AIDED. Dockers at Other Cities Promise Their Support.

MARSEILLES, March 5 .- The strike of the dock laborers, which has become gen ral, continues, but there have been no disturbances today. The soldiers still oc-

arthranics today. The solders attle oc-upy the wharves. Several passenger steamships have sail-id without their usual freight cargoes. The dockers at Cette, Genou, and Port t. Louis have telegraphed that they will efuse to unload vessels which were naily destined for Marseilles.

A BRITISH SCHOONER ASHORE. The Camperdown, From Hayana Strands Near Cape Lookout.

BEAUFORT, N. C., March 5.—The Brit-h steamer Camperdown, bound from Havana to New York, stranded last even ing on Cape Lookout shouls. The caus of the accident has not been ascertained At the time there was a light wind from the south and the sea was smooth. It was some time before the vessel was no ticed, as she lay about seven miles from

Word was sent to the Merritt-Chapma Wrecking Company and a tug was sent t the wind and sen fose and it was impos-sible to irrproach the ship to communicate with those on board. When the wrecking tug left here the Camperdown appearer to be lying easily without pounding am it is not thought sho is in immediate dan

The Camperdown is a single-ser teamer of 2.551 gross tons, built by Napler & Sons, Limited, in Giasgow 188. She is 319 feet long, 44.2 feet wand 2.4 feet Geep. Her owners are Illangow Shipowners Company, Limits

The Department of State has received cablegram through the United States

Minister at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, stating that the American colony in business there and greetings to President McKin ley and wish him the same success in ley and wish him the same success if the coming four years that has attended him during that which has just passed.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Texes is now holding the centre of the stage with its immense rice crop, its big oil well: and a tremendous output of early spring vegetables.

(From the transage necoral, "I suppose you sometimes find it a trifle I out in your subart."

"Lonely! Why, we all run to the window a tremendous output of early spring vegetables."

a dog goes by."

IN MEMORY OF NAVAL HEROES

A Magnificent Arch to Be Erected in New York.

NEW YORK, March 5.-The project for great monument to perpetuate the memumni of the Naval Academy will be suc restully carried out. The memorial will be situated in Battery Park, near the sea vall, and will compare favorably in point of beauty, size, and environment with any thing of the kind in any country. The committee appointed to carry out the project is composed of Park Benjamin. hairman; Robert M. Thompson, Treasurer; Rear Admiral Erben, Rear Admir-al Miller, Capt. J. W. Miller, of the Naval Militia; Herbert L. Satterlee, Lewis Nixon, George Edward Kent, R. S. Sloane, and Lieutenant Commander Leon-

ard Chenery. Mr. Benjamin said today that the committee wished it understood that the pro-ject was in no way connected with the rious ayuntamientos upholding the action proposition to perpetuate the Dewey arch. nor had it received any of the funds rub scribed for that purpose. He also declared that no canvassers or collectors had been sent out, despite reports to the contrary. Admiral Dewey, he said, had periors, such as the civil governors of the nothing to do with the project except as a brother graduate, who had sent his hearty wishes for its success.

After careful consideration, Battery Park was selected as the place most suitable for the memorial and the mayor, the Municipal Art Commission, and the park ommissioners have all approved of the choice of the committee.

The question of design was then taken

up and Ernest Flagg, architect of the Corcoran Art Gallery, in Washington, the St. Luke's Hospital buildings of this city. and of the new buildings for the Nava Academy at Annapolis, was invited to

submit a design and plans.
"Mr. Flagg's design was submitted to submit a design and plans.

"Mr. Flagg's design was submitted to mayors to send such telegraph despatches. It is understood that the Platt resolution was read at a private session of the convention. Some of the delegates were very violent. Nothing was agreed on, though hopes were expressed of a satisfactory solution. Some of the most peaceable delegates have become radical, being dominated by a few hotheads.

BRUTALITY TOWARD REBELS.

Colombia Federal Troops Accased of Airocities.

SAN FRANCISCO, March &—Passengers from Colombia tell stories of atrocious cruelities against the rebels. V. P. Putros, a railroad contractor, who came in yesterday on the steamer Colombia, says nothing in recent history anywhere can match the cruelities inflicted on the insurence, who in several cases have restricted to the mayors of the mayors of the design and plans. "Mr. Flagg's design was submitted to the committee after days ago," said Mr. Benjamin, "and was accepted almost at list agines. It is midescribably beautiful and is so comprehensive in scope as to leave nothing to be desired. It will be average and a little ago comprehensive in scope as to leave nothing to be desired. It will be surmounted by a few hotheads.

Lit will be flanked by ancient was brighted with trophles. At the bases which will be flanked by ancient was brighted with trophles. At the bases of the piers of the arch there will be four great bas-reliefs typitying memorable events in our naval history. Farragut in the Robert Charles race cides to the the committee will be surmounted by a few design was submitted to the committee will be surmounted by a committee will be surmounted by a neight was provided in the crimes are committed by poor and ignorant men. The jury commissioners are denounced in the complaint for not surgest in our naval history. Farragut in the Robert Charles recall that the Robert Charles rated in the Robert Charles rost of the committee will be suited in the Robert Charles rated in the Robert Charles rost of the say during the ground in t

match the crucities inflicted in the insurgents, who in several cases have retaliated.

The Federals were recently driven out of the interior, but before they left they slaughtered all the men and boys who fell into their hands. At Chimpa a party of Federals, under Capt. Meliton Zubia, who now is in command of the artillery of Eogota, surprised an inn and captured Ophile Ordaz, son of the proprietor, who is an insurgent.

Zubia first wrecked the inn and then ordered the execution of young Ordaz. The off will each will be do marble-tiled walk, edged with a marble boulustrade, will lead to the arch from the sare and will take at least three years to complete. be of white marble and will take three years to complete."

The committee have assurances from men of means that they will give largely toward paying the cost of the project, but in addition, the city. State, and National Governments will be asked to contribute. It is expected that the work of construction will be begun early in

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHILE.

Minister Wilson Reports an Ami-NEW YORK, March 5-Henry L. Wiln. United States Minister to Chile, arrived here this morning, accompanied by his wife. He will remain in this city for

day or so, after which he will go on to Washington to pay his respects to Presiwashington to pay his respects to President McKinley.

Mr. Wilson, when seen this morning said that affairs in Chile were quiet and that our relations with the South American Republic were never more friendly.

HAS SPURIOUS HYDROPHOBIA. A Curious Case Under Treatment in

York, Pa. VORK, Pa., March 5.-A strange medical case is bothering some of the physi-cians here. William Steinkamp was bitlight, while brooding over his troubles, a hallucination seized nim and he believed that he was going to be a victim of hy-

drophobia.

He was suddenly thrown into violent convuisions, and they continued during the night. Three strong men were required to hold him in bed.

The doctors declare the case spurious hydrophobia, and it is being watched with interest.

A STRANGE CHARGE MADE.

in a Will Case.

Cremation to Hide Insanity Alleged NEW YORK, March 5.-Martha Hagg Phillips, widow of F. Stanhope Phillips. the millionalre woolen commission mer chant, who died on January 12, was ac oused of a strange proceeding in the Sur-ognte's Court today. it was charged that she had her husband's body crenated to make sure that the dead man's brain was reduced to ashes, so that is ould not be proved that Phillips was in-ane. The statement was made by ex-Judge George M. Curtis in opposing a mo tion to have Mrs. Phillips appointed temtion to have Mrs. Phillips appointed temporarily administratrix of the estate. Phillips died in a fashionable apartment house at \$22 West End Avenue, owned by himself. The widow was made sole executrix and beneficiary of the estate. The will is contested by J. R. Phillips, a brother of the deceased. "This is a formidable woman," said Mr. Curtis, opposing the motion. "There is nothing in Gaboriau like this plot. Mrs. Phillips has concealed the value of the estate and the location of the real estate. "As a matter of fact, after her husband died as soon as an autopsy had been performed on the trunk of the body the widow had the body cremated. "The head and skeleton were reduced to ashes, so that the brain, the most vital spot, might not be searched for evidences of insanity which were surely there." anity which were surely there."

Phillips was the testator's second wife. Decision was reserved. Counsel for Mrs. Phillips sald Mr. Curtis' Insinuations

THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL CASE. Nurses' Trial for Murder to Begin

on March 19, NEW YORK, March 5.—Clinton L. Mar shall and Edward O. Dean, two of the three Bellevae nurses indicted for the murder of Louis H. Hilliard at the insane navilion of the hospital on December 12 were arraigned for trial before Judge wing in Part III of General Session lowing in Part 111 of General Scasions his morning.
Francis I Wellman, the nurses' counsel moved that the case be adjourned for he term. The district attorney opposed he motion and the court fixed March is the day for the beginning of the trial like district attorney started this morning, that, notwithstanding the fact that he nurse Davis was acquitted, the other wo will be prosecuted.

The Supreme Court yesterday dispos of but three cases on opinions, and on ie of these was of public interest or in ortance, In the case of W. W. Carel ompany, a Wisconsin corporation, agains railroad and warehouse commission Minnesota statute requiring owners of vators located in Minnesota of the requiring owners of railroad in Minnesota other than se at terminal points to procurences from the commission was not another in any substantial sense to the gonistic in any substitutial sense to the covisions of the Federal Constitution.

Solitude. (From the Chicago Record.)

"I suppose you sometimes find it a trifle for it in your suburb?"

SLEEP HELD TO BE ERROR.

Counsel Should Have Waited Until

the Judge Woke Up. CHICAGO, March 5.-Sundry n f slumber snatched by a judge during th learing of a tiresome case are held by he Appellate Court to be reversible er-

The ruling of the reviewing court of connection with the decision on the ppeal of the Chicago City Railway Com my from the judgment of the Superior Court awarding to John Anderson \$5,500 amages for injuries received by him in a street car accident. Judge Adams, who voiced the ruling of the Appellate Court dafet:

The trial occupied eight or nine day The trial occupied eight or nine ony and may have been conducted in such a manner as to exhaust almost anyone compelled to listen to it, as was the presiding judge. If the judge was asteep, as certified, counsel must have known it, and, knowing it, they should have suspended the examination of witnesses then and there until the judge awoke."

A NEW PNEUMONIA CURE.

Kansas' Cat Population Endangers by the So.Called Remedy. TOPEKA, Kan., March 5.-Pneum

In Iola boys have killed more than is ats and sold the pelts from \$1 to \$2 each, and the cat population is threatened with solution.

THE JURORS OBJECTED TO.

Complaints Made in the New Orlean Riot Cases.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.-Objection has been raised to the jury in the case of the negroes charged with being impli-cated in the Robert Charles race riots of

peet of a Shut-Down. WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 5.-The perators of the anthracite region will not meet the miners in Hagleton next

"I have received no orders to attend the convention," said a prominent operator. "and until I do so there will be no representative of this company at the gather-ing of the miners. The trade does not warrant any additional increase in wages and the men are misguided if led to be-lieve otherwise by their leaders. If the miners are wisely counseled, they will leave well enough alone. Any demands made now will not be received with favor, and if a strike is to be declared, no better time could be selected than the date of the expiration of the agreement made last fall."

Only the intercession of the J. P. Mor-

last fall."

Only the intercession of the J. P. Morgan interests, it is stated, can prevent a prolonged strike. According to the statement of a prominent individual operator, one is being prepared for by the men throughout Wyoming Valley.

SILK MILLS TO BE CLOSED.

Drastle Action Taken Against Strik ers in Pennsylvania. WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 5 .- At a

secret meeting of the owners and man-agers of the various sik mills throughout Wyoming Valley held in Scranton ten days ago it was agreed that each mill where a strike was declared, or the emoyes demanded an increase of pay, hould be closed until July 4.

should be closed until July 4.

This serves to explain the action of the management of the Sauquoit Mills at Scranton and of the Hess-Goldsmith Company in this city.

The slik operators will not give any reason for their action other than that it was deemed to their best interest because of the agitation of "Mother" Jones and the other labor leaders.

ROCKEFELLER REACHING OUT.

erty in the Texas Fields. NEW ORLEANS, March 5 .- Judge L. D. Vetmore, of Warren, Pa., a rotired capttalist, who owns the vast region of timber lands in Washington Parish, of this State, gave out an interview to the "States" today, in which he said he knew ositively that the Standard Oll Compan was acquiring control of the oil wells and

was acquiring control of the oil wells and the oil producing lands in and about Beaumont, Tex.

He says he knows some of the agents of the Standard Oil Company, who live at Warren, Pa., who are employed by the Standard to go to Beaumont and to in-directly buy up the oil wells and oil lands for the trust. He was surprised to find that the action of the Standard Oil Com-nany in this resend was a secret here. pany in this regard was a secret here, as he had understood that the contem-plated buying of the Texas oil property was no secret in Warren.

MORE COMBINES PREDICTED.

George J. Gould Expects to See Many Big Mergers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 5.—George J. Sould spent the day here. He predicted nore and larger consolidations of railoads soon. He said: "The consolidating tendency will be dive for some time. I predict other and

greater mergers than have yet taken place. As to the effect of such concentration of interests, I believe the public will be benefited thereby. I am satisfied that no detriment to the great shipping interests will or can result

will or can result.

"The community of interests among railroads is desirable primarily for the reason that a uniform and equitable rate basis can be maintained. The greatest menace to the railroad interests of this country is rate-cutting and the secret rebate bonus given in return by some roads as an inducement to business. Community of interests will right all wrongs of that kind and guarantee to the shipper a stable, fair, and uniform rate. No undercutting, no sneaking practices to get business, no hurtful discriminations against B for the benefit of A. All shippers will be upon an equal footing."

TO BOOM THE RICE FIELDS. The Industry to Be Exploited at the

Buffalo Exposition. NEW ORLEANS, March 5.-The rowers of Louisiana and Texas have lecided to expend \$40.000 in exploiting the value and uses of rice at the Pan-Amerian Exposition in Buffalo, while the sook showing the Northern people how o cook rice. This movement is the outcome of the

boom in the rice section, and the heavy purchases of rice lands there by North-rn capital. The result is that a much larger acreage is being put in rice than ever before. Experts expect a crop of 1,000,000 sacks next season.

The Rice Trust organized in New York, it is declared, has completely collapsed and its offices in Crowley are now occupied by the Millers and Farmers Association of Louisiana and Texas.

It is understood that an attempt will be made to organize the Rice Trust for next season. oom in the rice section, and the heavy

ext season. The Trial of the Alabama. a account of the suspicions entertain

d by Cubans in regard to the purposes

visit of the North Atlantic Sq on to Havana, the trial trir of the bat lleship Alabama will telle place from Pensacola on March 2 Instead of from Hayana on March 12. The squadron's West Indian Itinerary will be changed so as not to include Hayana.

TRYING TO STOP THE MERGER.

A Warm Argument in the Guggen

heim Smelting Case, NEW YORK, March 5.-Argument in he suit of minority stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company, to restrain the directors from increasing the capital stock from \$65,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and from purchasing the plant of M. Guggenheim's Sons for \$15,-000,000, was renewed this morning before Vice Chancellor Stevens, in Newark. The occedings today were begun by the cading by Thomas Thucher, of counsel for the directors, of a statement setting forth the attitude or the defence.

"We understand," Mr. Thacher read, that the Vice Chan ellor puts two questions. First, the directors propose to is ie stock for property when indirment the property is not worth the ned; does the law of New Jersey substantially adopt the rule that a going property at the fair value instead of the par value of the stock? We answer this sestion in the negative, that the direcsey law in issuing stock whether for cash TOPEKA, Kan., March 5.—Paeumonia is raging in Allen County. The hide of a cat, newly killed, and applied warm to the patient's lungs is credited with wonderful powers in allaying the inflammation. Second, if it is evident that the directors intend to go counter to this rule, may equity enjoin them? Upon this question we admit that there is large room for doubt, but the court rhould not attempt to decide the question which is great practical importance, until a case shall be presented which requires it, and this is not such a case."

In answer to a point made by Edward Lauterbach yesterday that the combina tion and merging of corporations had proved disastrous in numerous cases, ounsel continued:

"How about the Sugar Trust, whose stock largely increased in value, and the stock of the National Tube Company, which was at first stunned because of the apprehension with which such combina-tions were viewed? It has paid 49 per

R. V. Lindabury opened the argument for the complainants.
"This case," he said, "involves large interests, both to the complainants and to the defence and great interests, also, to the State of New Jersey, touching as it does the justice and the administration of its laws. The Star, has said that it is not good business to issue stock at less than par for cash and property, yet financiers come over the river gonder with violations of the statute. A great

inanciers come over the river y sider with violations of the statute of New Jersey is being made a plaything on Walf Street by numberless concerns which are getting money on fanciful and dimsy pretence. Nobody outside of a young ladies bourding-school is ever going to be deceived by the suggestion that Mr. Gaggenheim gave \$12,000,000 in cash for \$14,000,000 of the preferred stock, and \$6,000,000 of the preferred stock, and \$6,000,000 of the preferred stock, and \$6,000,000 of the common stock of the American Smelting and Refining Company."

"That is inaccurate," interrupted Mr. Untermyer for the defence.

"It is accurate," answered Mr. Lindabury. "Cash and profits were mixed up in the transaction. To mix up cash and profits is fraudulent in law, if not in fact. This statute is being made a byword and a thing to be condemned by just such transactions."

The Vice Chancellor interrupted Mr. Lindabury's argument to say that as the stock of the Smelling and Refining Company went up eighteen points after the purchase of the Guggenheim plant, the advance indicated that the plant was worth all that was paid for it. This remark was taken by the defence as extremely favorable.

"The selling price of a stock on any one day," rejoined Mr. Lindabury, "stouth not be taken as its real value, but the general average. This stock did go up, but that was before the real nature of the transaction became known. Then it fell, and they accused us of "bearing it."

Both Mr. Thicher and Mr. Untermyer arose and protested against this assertion as inaccurate and unfair.

OPPOSING THE STEEL DEAL

New England Stockholders 3nid to Be Organizing for Protection. NEW YORK, March 5.-A rumor was greent in Wall Street today to the effect that New England stockholders of the American Steel and Wire Company are about to organize a protective con in the same way as certain National Tube stockholders, who are opposing the steel

deal. The underwriting of the sieel been alloted in part. Some houses has been alloted in part. Some houses have been notified that their subscription will be accepted in full, but the terms will not be made known until about April 1. Sev-eral houses have not received any notice and in consequence believe that they will not get any allotment, and others have had their subscriptions cut down. Con-sidering the blind nature of the under-writing syndicate, the heavy oversub-scription is considered quite remarkable.

PORTO RICANS IN NEW YORK.

The City's Sky Scrapers a Source of

Great Wonder. NEW YORK, March 5.-The battailon of the Porto Rico regiment, which were the plaudits at the Inauguration parade, arrived from Washington this afternoon by way of the Raltimore and Chio Rail-They wore overcoats with an air way. that betokened their unfamiliarity with

the garment. Nearly all of them acted as if they had been transported to a land of magic. They marveled at the speed of the cars that transported them, and the great size

of the locomotives. They went aboard the Govern steamers General Meigs and Canby. Their steamers General Meigs and Canby. Their band played "The Star Spangied Banner" as the boats steamed across the bay and into the East River. Their wonder grewes they saw the towers and the marble and granite facades of the city. They had been accustomed to one and two storied architecture and the zerial monuments took their breath away.

They could not see why business should not be carried on just as well in two-storied houses.

They are under orders to sail tomorrow for Forto Rico aboard the transport Sedgwick.

IMPERSONATED AN ARTIST. In Alleged Bogus Check Man Arrest.

ed in New Haven. NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5.-President Hadley, of Yale, was approached in his office in the Yale treasury building this afternoon and asked to cash a check for \$100 by a man giving the name of Alfred Parsons, of Dublin, Ireland. The man presented a letter of identification from Ambassaslor Andrew D. White, In Germany, and Mr. Hadley was a bit skep-

"I don't think I can accommodate you," said President Hadley, "but I will accurate pany you to the First National Bank in

this city." The man, who gave his name as Aifred Parsons, was well dressed, weighed about 235 pounds, and spoke like a man of cul-ture. He had other letters of identification that impressed President Hadley, and the pair went to the bank. The bank declined to cash the check, and, telephon ng to New York, learned that Parsons

and no account at the Chemical. Meanwhile, Parsons had gone away, but Meanwhile, Parsons had gone away, but be was arrested later. About the time Parsons was arrested Captain Cowles, head of the local detective force, pulled from his desk a letter he had received a few days ago from the Secretary of Columbia University. In it the secretary said a man representing himself as Dr. John E. Sandys, of Cambridge University, England, had attempted to have a check cashed at Columbia University recently and had presented to the Columbia officials a letter of filentist class from from Fresident Gilman, of Johns his University in Baltimore.

in Baltimore in Baltimore.

The police are set into tonight that Parsons is fir.

They say also that Parsons sometime travels under the mame of Lord Poss, of England, Alfred Parsons is the name of a distinguished landscape artist of England, and Dr. Sandys is an official of Cambridge University.